



# ENGLISH GRAMMAR 2 INTERMEDIATE LEVEL

Unit 97 – Relative clauses 6  
(-ing and -ed clauses)

*tienganh*





# Relative clauses 6 (-ing and -ed clauses)



## -ING CLAUSE

A

- ❖ We use **-ing clauses** to say what somebody (or something) is (or was) doing at a particular time:
  - EX1: Who is the woman **talking to Tom**? (the woman is talking to Tom)
  - EX2: Police **investigating the crime** are looking for three men. (police are investigating the crime)
  - EX3: Who were those people **waiting outside**? (they were waiting)
  - EX4: I was woken up by a bell **ringing**. (a bell was ringing)
- ❖ You can also use an -ing clause to say what happens **all the time**, not just at a particular time:
  - EX5: The road **connecting the two villages** is very narrow. (the road connects the two villages)
  - EX6: I have a large room **overlooking the garden**. (the room overlooks the garden)
  - EX7: Can you think of the name of a flower **beginning with T**? (the name begins with T)



# Relative clauses 6 (-ing and -ed clauses)



## -ED CLAUSE

B

- ❖ **-ed clauses have a passive meaning:**
  - EX8: The boy **injured in the accident** was taken to hospital. (he was injured in the accident)
  - EX9: George showed me some pictures **painted by his father**. (they were painted by his father)
  - EX10: The gun **used in the robbery** has been found. (the gun was used in the robbery)
- ❖ **Injured/painted/used** are past participles. Most past participles end in -ed, but many are irregular (stolen/made/built etc.):
  - EX11: The police never found the money **stolen** in the robbery.
  - EX12: Most of the goods **made** in this factory are exported.



# Relative clauses 6 (-ing and -ed clauses)



## THERE IS, THERE WAS + -ING OR -ED CLAUSE

C

- ❖ You can use *there is / there was (etc.) + -ing and -ed clauses*:
  - EX13: **There were** some children **swimming** in the river.
  - EX14: **Is there** anybody **waiting**?
  - EX15: **There was** a big red car **parked** outside the house.
- ❖ We use *left* in this way, with the meaning '*not used, still there*':
  - EX16: We've eaten nearly all the chocolates. **There are** only a few **left**.



# Relative clauses 6 (-ing and -ed clauses)



## TÓM TẮT

1. Mệnh đề -ing là mệnh đề bắt đầu bằng một động từ ở dạng -ing. Chúng ta dùng mệnh đề -ing để diễn tả những gì một người hay một vật đang thực hiện ở một thời điểm nhất định – *Who is the woman **talking to Tom?*** - hoặc những gì luôn xảy ra – *The road **connecting the two villages is very narrow.***
2. Mệnh đề -ed là mệnh đề bắt đầu bằng một quá khứ phân từ. Chúng ta dùng mệnh đề -ed để mô tả một việc gì đó xảy ra với danh từ mà nó bổ nghĩa, và thường có nghĩa bị động – *The boy **injured in the accident was taken to hospital.***
3. Chúng ta có thể dùng there is / there was ... + mệnh đề -ing hoặc mệnh đề -ed – ***There were some children swimming in the river.***